

Appointment System DB Management Assignment

Database Schema

Tables:

1. Doctor

- doctor_id INT PRIMARY KEY
- doctor_name VARCHAR(100)
- Other relevant details (e.g., specialty)

2. Clinic

- clinic_id INT PRIMARY KEY
- clinic_name VARCHAR(100)
- Other relevant details (e.g., location)

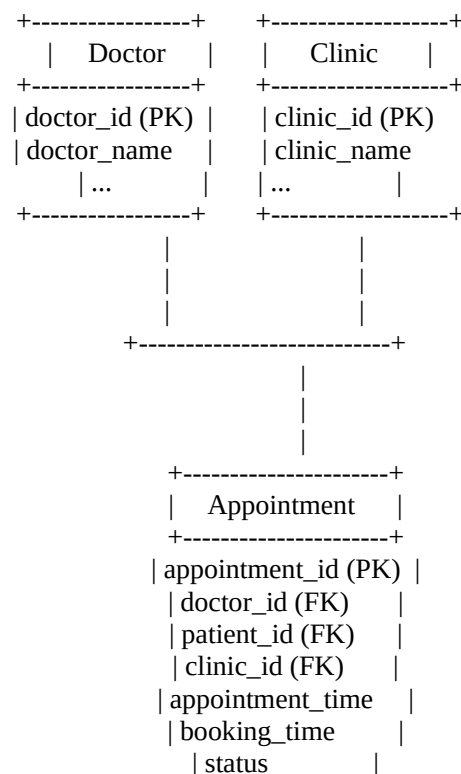
3. Patient

- patient_id INT PRIMARY KEY
- patient_name VARCHAR(100)
- date_of_birth DATE
- Other relevant details (e.g., contact information)

4. Appointment

- appointment_id INT PRIMARY KEY
- doctor_id INT FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Doctor(doctor_id)
- patient_id INT FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Patient(patient_id)
- clinic_id INT FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Clinic(clinic_id)
- appointment_time DATETIME
- booking_time DATE
- status VARCHAR(20) (e.g., 'Confirmed', 'Pending', 'Cancelled')

ER Diagram:-



QUERY 1:

MySQL Workbench

Database
Server
Tools
Scripting
Help

SQL File 2*

Clinic

Patient

SQL File 4*

SQL File 6*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • SELECT *
2 FROM Appointment
3 WHERE doctor_id = 2
4 AND appointment_time >= CURDATE() - INTERVAL 7 DAY;
5

```

Result Grid

Filter Rows

Edit

Export/Import

Wrap Cell Content

#	appointment_id	doctor_id	patient_id	clinic_id	appointment_time	booking_time	status
1	2	2	2	2	2024-07-02 10:30:00	2024-06-30 00:00:00	Co...
2	6	2	3	3	2024-07-06 12:30:00	2024-07-04 00:00:00	Pen...

Appointment 15

Action Output

Jun 29 01:05

MySQL Workbench

Database
Server
Tools
Scripting
Help

SQL File 2*

Clinic

Patient

SQL File 4*

SQL File 6*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • EXPLAIN SELECT *
2 FROM Appointment
3 WHERE doctor_id = 2
4 AND appointment_time >= CURDATE() - INTERVAL 7 DAY;
5

```

Result Grid

Filter Rows

Export

Wrap Cell Content

#	id	select_type	table	partition	type	possible_key	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	1	SIMPLE	Appointment		ref	doctor_id	doctor_id 4	const	2	33.33		Using where

Result 16

Read Only

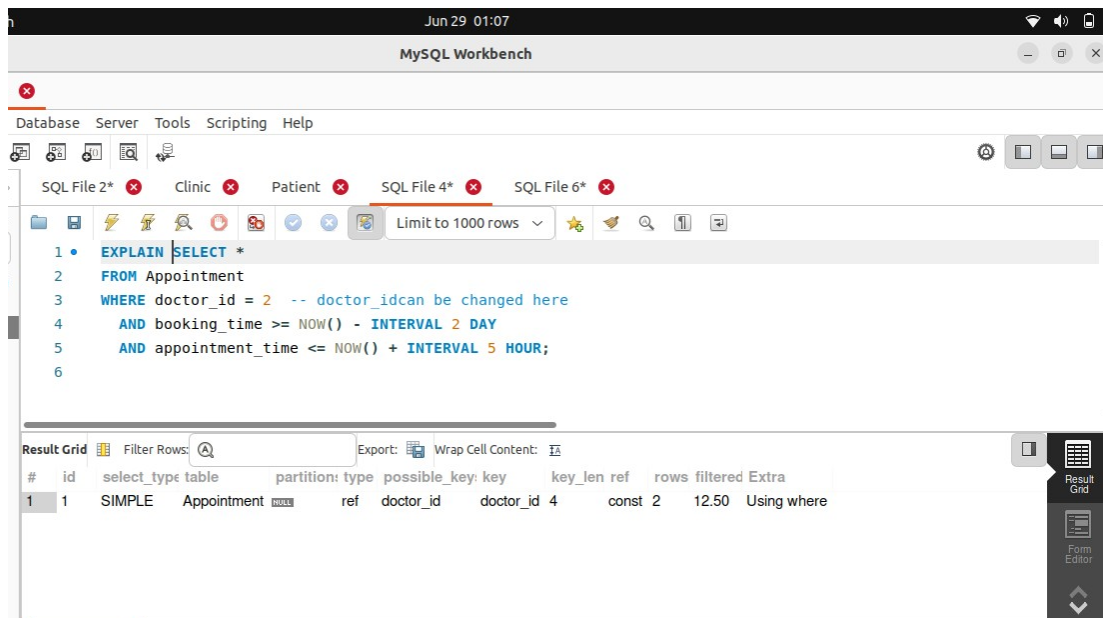
QUERY 2:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. At the top, the title bar reads "MySQL Workbench". Below it, the menu bar includes "Database", "Server", "Tools", "Scripting", and "Help". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, execution, and viewing. The main editor area displays a SQL query:

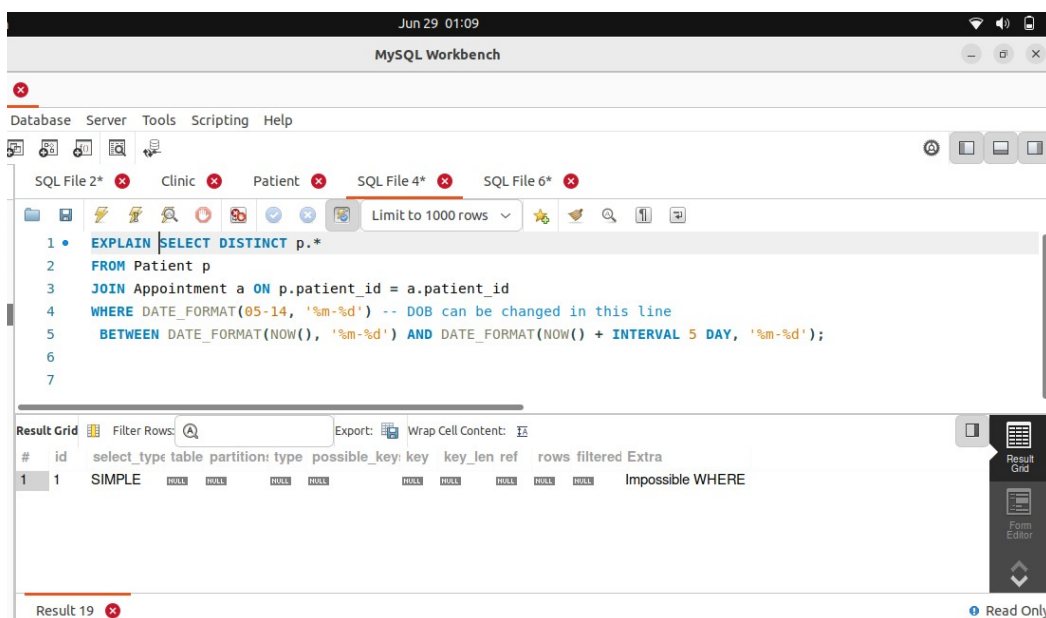
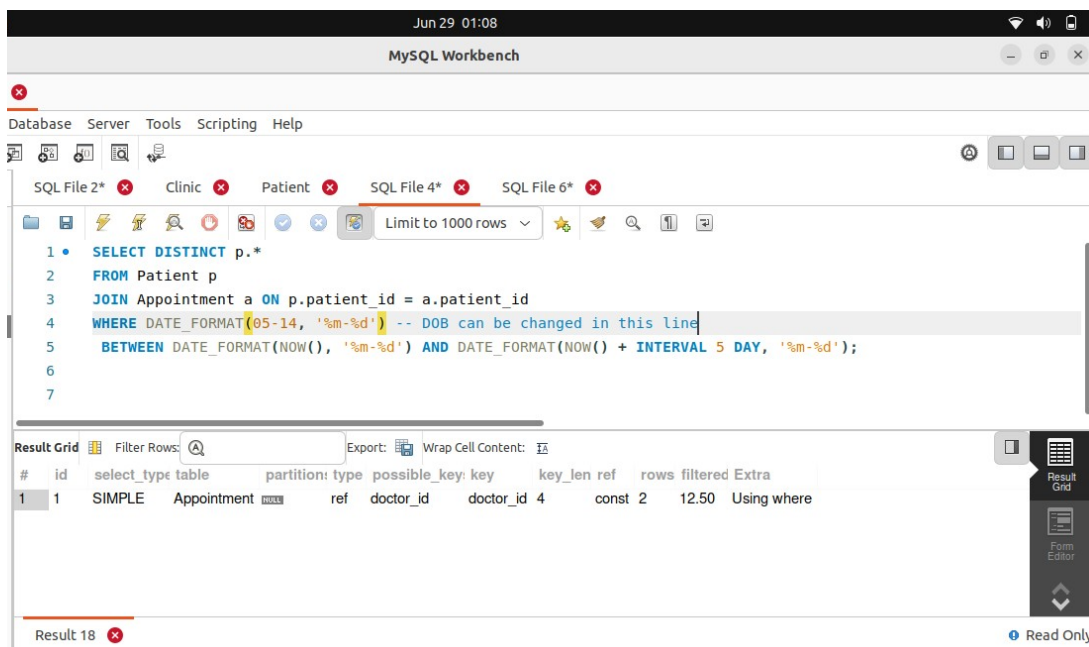
```
1 • SELECT *
2 FROM Appointment
3 WHERE doctor_id = 2 -- doctor_id can be changed here
4 AND booking_time >= NOW() - INTERVAL 2 DAY
5 AND appointment_time <= NOW() + INTERVAL 5 HOUR;
6
```

Below the query editor, the "Result Grid" tab is active, showing a table with the following columns: #, appointment_id, doctor_id, patient_id, clinic_id, appointment_time, booking_time, and status. The first row of data is highlighted in grey and shows "NULL" for all columns.

At the bottom of the interface, there is a status bar with the text "Appointment 17" and a red "X" icon. On the right side, there are buttons for "Apply" and "Revert".



QUERY 3:



QUERY 4:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```

1 • SELECT *
2 FROM Appointment
3 WHERE patient_id = 2 -- patient_id can be changed here
4 AND appointment_time >= CURDATE() - INTERVAL 7 DAY;
5
6
7

```

The results grid shows the following data:

#	appointment_id	doctor_id	patient_id	clinic_id	appointment_time	booking_time	status
1	2	2	2	2	2024-07-02 10:30:00	2024-06-30 00:00:00	Co...
2	5	1	2	2	2024-07-05 11:00:00	2024-07-03 00:00:00	Pen...
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```

1 • SELECT
2     c.clinic_id,
3     c.clinic_name,
4     d.doctor_id,
5     d.doctor_name,
6     SUM(CASE WHEN a.status = 'Cancelled' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) / COUNT(*) AS cancellation_percentage
7 FROM Appointment a
8 JOIN Doctor d ON a.doctor_id = d.doctor_id
9 JOIN Clinic c ON a.clinic_id = c.clinic_id
10 WHERE d.doctor_id = 2 -- doctor_id CAN BE CHANGED HERE
11 GROUP BY c.clinic_id, c.clinic_name, d.doctor_id, d.doctor_name;

```

The results grid shows the following data:

#	clinic_id	clinic_name	doctor_id	doctor_name	cancellation_percentage
1	2	Eastside Clinic	2	Dr. Carter	0.0000
2	3	Westend Clinic	2	Dr. Carter	0.0000

QUERY 5:

MySQL Workbench

Database Server Tools Scripting Help

SQL File 2* Clinic Patient SQL File 4* SQL File 6*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • EXPLAIN SELECT *
2 FROM Appointment
3 WHERE patient_id = 2 -- patient_id can be changed here
4 AND appointment_time >= CURDATE() - INTERVAL 7 DAY;
5
6
7

```

Result Grid

#	id	select_type	table	partition:	type	possible_key:	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	1	SIMPLE	Appointment		ref	patient_id	patient_id	4	const	2	33.33	Using where

MySQL Workbench

Database Server Tools Scripting Help

SQL File 2* Clinic Patient SQL File 4* SQL File 6*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • EXPLAIN SELECT
2 c.clinic_id,c.clinic_name,d.doctor_id,d.doctor_name,
3 SUM(CASE WHEN a.status = 'Cancelled' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) / COUNT(*) AS cancellation_percentage
4 FROM Appointment a
5 JOIN Doctor d ON a.doctor_id = d.doctor_id
6 JOIN Clinic c ON a.clinic_id = c.clinic_id
7 WHERE d.doctor_id = 2 -- doctor_id CAN BE CHANGED HERE
8 GROUP BY c.clinic_id, c.clinic_name, d.doctor_id, d.doctor_name;
9

```

Result Grid

#	id	select_type	table	partition:	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	1	SIMPLE	d		const	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	const	1	100.00	Using temporary
2	1	SIMPLE	a		ref	doctor_id,clinic_id	doctor_id	4	const	2	100.00	NULL
3	1	SIMPLE	c		eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	appointment_system.a.clinic_id	1	100.00	NULL

Result 23

Read Only